

# THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY." FOR "POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW"

VOLUME XL.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 29, 1841.

[NUMBER 44.]

D. ASBURY, Editor.

T. J. Holton, Proprietor and Publisher.

## TERMS:

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Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this sized type) for the first insertion, and 35 cents for each subsequent insertion. Short advertisements and Sheriffs' Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. will be made from the regular price, for advertisements by the year.

## AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Conner, Mecklenburg, N. C.  
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST, 1841.	Sun 1840	MOON'S P.	SES.
1st Thursday, 5 50 31	For August, 1841.		
2nd Friday, 5 49 59			
3rd Saturday, 5 48 55	Full 2 4 35 morn.		
4th Sunday, 5 47 55	Last 19 12 53 fore'n.		
5th Monday, 5 46 54	New 16 4 8 aft'n.		
6th Tuesday, 5 45 53	First 23 3 47 aft'n.		
7th Wednesday, 5 44 52	Full 31 9 13 even'g.		

## SILK REELS

Of a superior quality, made by the subscriber at Mr. Overman's old Coach Shop. A full sample to be seen at Mr. Joseph Sumner's, one door above the Shop.

WM. H. WILSON.  
Charlotte, July 12, 1841.

## ELECTION OF CLERKS.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg County are notified, that in pursuance of Law, polls will be opened and held at the several Election Precincts in said County, on Thursday, the 5th day of August next, for the purpose of electing a Clerk of the County Court and also a Clerk of the Superior Court, and Wardens of the Poor; when and where all qualified voters are requested to attend and give in their votes.

THOS. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.  
Charlotte, July 7, 1841.

## Wanted Immediately,

Two Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Tailoring business—boys from the country would be preferred.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.  
Charlotte, July 7, 1841.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, two boys from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Tailoring business.

J. & D. JAMISON.  
June 15, 1841.

## The Old U. States Cap, Stock, Shirt, Linen Collar & Oiled Silk MANUFACTORY.

John M. Davies & Jones,  
(Successors to J. M. DAVIES AND SONS.)  
105 William street, corner of John street, two doors above their old stand,  
NEW YORK.

THE subscribers, thankful for the many favors bestowed on them by the public, hope, by strict attention, to merit a continuance. Having enlarged their warehouse and made arrangements to manufacture articles in their line more largely, they will be enabled to fill the orders of such as will favor them with a call with promptness. They would invite the attention of the merchants to their stock, where they will find articles of every quality and price in their line in greater variety than any other establishment in this city. We shall take much pleasure in showing our goods, and do not doubt being able to sell them on such terms as cannot fail of giving satisfaction, both at wholesale and retail.

## Caps.

Gentlemen's Sporting, Travelling, Opera and Dress Caps, youth's, children's and infants, of cloth, seafoam, silk, velvet, morise, &c., of all the newest European and American styles. Officers of the Army and Navy furnished with Dress and Undress Caps.

## Stocks.

Of satin, velvet, velvet, bombazine, mode, &c., plain, trimmed with bows, with become plaid, &c. Parasol Stocks, a very light and handy article, for summer wear, to suit new style—to which J. M. D. & J. would respectfully solicit the attention of their customers. The superiority of our Caps, Stocks, &c. is well established by the constant care taken to render every article perfect and durable.

## Shirts.

Of linen, muslin, plain and frilled, with linen collars, fronts and wristbands, of the most approved pattern; fancy Cambric Shirts, of French, English and American fabrics.

## Linen Collars and Bosoms.

Of the finest medium, as well as the inferior qualities, of all the styles now in vogue. Plain and corded linen bosoms, white plaid, with ruffles inserted, and with collars attached, &c.

## Oiled Silks.

White, plaid and fancy colors. Oiled Silk Aprons for ladies, misses and infants. Oiled Silk, medicated.

## Patent Leather.

All the different qualities of Patent Leather; Japanese Muslin and Linen, suitable for coach harness makers, and the West India and South American markets.

## Under Garments.

Lamb's wool, merino and cotton Shirts, Drawers and Hosiery, of the best English and American manufacture. A superior article of Stock and other Flannels.

## Suspenders.

Of all qualities—gum elastic, silk, cotton, &c.

## Gloves of our own Importation.

Superior qualities of black, white, dark and light colored Hosiery; white and colored silk Gloves; buck, beaver and woolen, of the best French and English manufacture, &c. &c.

## Cravats and Scarfs.

Italian, plain, corded, satin figured, plain satin, figured, corded and fancy Cravats and Scarfs of every description. We are continually receiving new styles of Cravats and Scarfs from London and Paris—on that in looking over our stock, you will always be sure to find the latest patterns.

## Cravat Stiffeners.

Of all qualities. Linen Cambric and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs of the best English and French manufacture.

Cap and Stock manufacturers supplied with all kinds of trimmings, such as Broadcloths, Cap Bands, Satins, Bombazines, Buckles, Frames, Bindings, &c. &c.

It is our intention that our Stock of Goods, &c. shall present more than ordinary inducements to the purchasers of the above articles, and that we shall be able to give our customers the most liberal and reasonable terms.

JOHN M. DAVIES & JONES,  
105 William street, corner of John,  
May 31, 1841.

## NEW FIRM.

### BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

TENDER their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general as

**TAILORS.**

No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment warranted to be made in the most durable manner and latest fashion.

Good Fits warranted on all occasions.  
Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840.

## A CARD.

H. DANIEL ASBURY, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has been located in Charlotte, where he will be happy to attend the calls of those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His Shop is in the Office of the Journal, a few doors South East of the Court House.

Jan. 12, 1841.

## Gold Mine for Sale.

THE subscribers offer their valuable Gold Mine for Sale, known by the name of Hunter's Mine, situated North of Charlotte in Mecklenburg County, N. C. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

ELAM HUNTER.  
Oct. 23, 1840.

## The Farmers' Advocate.

PROSPECTUS FOR VOLUME III.

SINCE closing the 24 volume, an association has been proposed, whereby the services of Mr. W. P. Richards, of Davidson county, N. C., will be procured to assist in the editorial department of the paper, provided a sufficient accession to our present list of subscribers can be obtained. Fully such a measure, in which event, the Advocate, after the fact is ascertained, and the necessary arrangements made, will be published weekly, at Brownstown, Davidson county, N. C., on a super-royal sheet, for \$1.50. But in the meantime, or should the proposed association of farmers fail for want of sufficient encouragement, as above stated, the paper will still be continued semi-monthly on a super-royal sheet, for one dollar, as heretofore.

We would reasonably suppose, that the proposed change from a semi-monthly to a weekly paper would give general satisfaction to all our present subscribers; because, for the small addition of fifty cents, a volume furnishing more than double the amount of reading matter would be secured; or, instead of giving one dollar for a volume of 364 pages, they will receive for one dollar and fifty cents a volume containing 822 pages. And moreover, in addition to the greater quantity of reading matter furnished, we have no doubt that an increased interest would be thus communicated to our paper; as Mr. Richards, besides being a practical farmer, is a gentleman of considerable literary attainments.

In attempting to effect such an arrangement, whether successful or not, the least probability of disadvantage cannot possibly result to any of our present subscribers; because, should the attempt prove unsuccessful, the Advocate will continue to be published regularly, as heretofore. If we should succeed in effecting the anticipated change, a material advantage, in our estimation, will be the immediate result; for by the adoption of such measures as it will enable us to carry out, our means for improving the paper, for rendering it more acceptable, and for giving a greater extent of circulation, and thus making it more permanently useful, will be greatly increased.

No material difference in the design of the paper will take place in consequence of the proposed change; but an inflexible adherence to the interests of the Farmer will still be observed, by using all available means calculated to advance a system of general improvement. We hope, fellow-subscribers, that you will give us your united support in aiding our efforts to establish on a permanent basis, a paper having for its object the introduction of measures for the enrichment of your soil—the improvement of your stock and farm productions—the perfecting of your agricultural and mechanical operations—the advancement of your scientific and literary pursuits, and the promotion of just incentives to virtue; all of which simultaneously centre in one grand purpose—to develop the vast natural resources of our common country for the mutual benefit of all; and thus promote the great design of creation.

As we consider Agriculture and its kindred pursuits, of paramount importance to any other consideration, we design in the first place, to use all laudable exertions in procuring and disseminating practical information, essential to the interests, and calculated to increase the dignity of the Farmer.

Secondly—Education, and the Literary Institutions of the country; also, good literary productions, both original and selected, will receive prompt attention, and a warm and friendly support.

Thirdly—Science, and the Mechanical Arts, will also be subjects of discussion, and invariably receive a liberal share of attention.

Fourthly—Due attention will be paid to subjects calculated to promote the cause of Virtue and Religion, carefully suppressing every allusion, tending in any way to encourage sectarian prejudices.

Fifthly—A summary notice will also be taken of passing events of an important and interesting nature, both Foreign and Domestic; excluding all political contests, and subjects calculated to promote party animosity.

In short, our whole intention, so far as depends on the success of the Advocate, will be unparagonably exerted in strengthening those pillars on which the prosperity and happiness, both of individuals and nations must be invariably based—the improvement of the soil, and the culture of the mind.

## CONDITIONS.

All those who pay in advance, will receive fifty two numbers of sixteen octavo pages each, making in a year, a volume of 832 pages, for \$1.50. To clubs forwarding \$7 free of postage, five copies will be forwarded; for \$10, eight copies; for \$15, twelve copies; for \$20, eighteen copies; and for \$30, thirty copies will be furnished.

If payment be delayed beyond three months after the first number is received, an additional sum of 33 1/3 per cent. will be invariably exacted. The trouble and expense which necessarily attend the collection of small debts at a distance, will render a strict adherence to this rule absolutely necessary.

All letters, communications, &c. to the publishers, must come free from postage, or they cannot be attended to.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at our option.

Postmasters, or other gentlemen, disposed to give us their influence, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address

J. SHERWOOD & W. P. RICHARDS.

## COACH MAKING.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership with the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. C. Crittenden, opposite the Jail.

**REPAIR WORK WARRANTED.**

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice.

CHAS. OVERMAN.  
JOSHUA TROTTER.  
Charlotte, June 16, 1841.

## Clock & Watch Repairing.

THOS. TROTTER

STILL continues to repair Clocks and Watches in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He will supply with all kinds of Clocks, Watches, &c. His Shop is in the Jewelry Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Court House, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to work faithfully so as merit encouragement.

Charlotte, June 3, 1841.

N. B. His price shall be as moderate as possible, for CASH.

## MARTIN RODDY, CORNER OF QUEEN'S & STATE STREETS, CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAS on hand an extensive assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, choice WINES, FRESH TEAS, CORDIALS, &c. &c. consisting of

(Fine Old Cognac, and Champagne, of the most favorite brands.)

(Holland Gin, "Hoor Glass," "Crane," "Pine Apple" and "Sassaparilla.")

(Choice Old Madeira, Sherry, Tokay, &c.)

(Claret, Marselle, Sicily and Malaga Wines.)

(Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Pouchong, &c.)

London and Philadelphia Porter and Ale, Scotch and Irish Whisky, Cordials, Syrup, Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c. which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

June 22, 1841.

## \$10 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, about the 5th of April last, a negro man named WILL, about 40 years of age, and about 5 feet high. He belongs to the estate of R. W. Davidson, dec'd., and has a wife at J. H. Gibbons', and it is expected that he is lurking either in that neighborhood or the neighborhood of Cal. E. Brewer in Lincoln county. The above reward will be paid to any one who will apprehend and deliver him to me.

June 3, 1841. A. BREYARD DAVIDSON.

## Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention.

Charlotte, May 3, 1841.

## PRESS FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER, for sale. I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina. Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.  
Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

Time was in this country when the cultivation of the soil was the great, almost only business of the people. We were dependent upon the Mechanics and Manufacturers of England, for all the luxuries, and many of the necessities of life. But since the last War, we have been gradually throwing off that dependence. In some of the States, industry has now measurably forsaken the Plough, and taken hold of the Spindle and we may now be called not only a nation of Agriculturists, but of Manufacturers. There is, at this time, in the State of North Carolina alone, more Factories of various descriptions, than existed thirty years ago in the whole Union.—R. Register.

The Empire State.—We are proud, and justly proud, of our Empire State. Only think that in butter and cheese alone, the value is \$10,497,032, about five times the amount of the whole revenue of the United States in 1788. Oneida county leads off in the dairy; she returns \$847,391. Herkimer comes next—\$76,351. Dutchess, \$643,834. In 1840, we made of the article of maple sugar, 10,093,991 lbs. Chautauque county walks off with the maximum of the sweets, \$41,022 pounds. We made, in cloth alone, last year, \$16,535,075.—Prodigious, in a single State. John Bull will open his eyes at this, and say, if New York owes us any money, it is quite safe. The ladies of Chautauque report of their own fair handiwork, in domestics, \$127,000. All that we require is union, good feelings, prudence, temperance and industry.—N. Y. Times.

Antisthenes was asked "what he got by this learning?" His reply was, that he could talk to himself without being beheld to others for the delight of good company.

## WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The National Intelligencer contains the Report of the Board of Visitors for 1841 to the Military Academy at West Point—Com. Charles Stewart President, and C. B. Haddock, Esq. Secretary—dated West Point, June 21st. It fills nearly four columns of the Intelligencer; we must present its substance in a much smaller compass.—Raleigh Register.

"The board devoted seven hours of each day from the 7th to the 21st ult. to a vigorous examination of the course of instruction pursued in the Academy, and they report that it is remarkably comprehensive, correct and efficient, in every department of Geometry, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Mechanics, Optics, Astronomy, Magnetism, &c. as well as Engineering, Military and Civil, Gunnery, Architecture, formation of Armies, Strategy, &c." The Board report that the course of instruction is not only well planned and thorough, but that the Professors to whom it is confided are admirably qualified for the discharge of their respective duties, and no improvement therein is practicable.

In some other respects, however, the Board suggest improvements. The provision for moral and religious instruction is adequate. The Chaplain is, also, Professor of Geography, English Grammar, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy and Constitutional Law. His time is engrossed by these branches, so that he has very little leisure for his pastoral duties, aside from Sunday services, and the Board very properly recommend that he be relieved of his literary and allowed to attend strictly to his Clerical duties.

They also recommend that the study of Logic be added to those now prescribed, and that greater attention be paid to proficiency in the art of Composition. [It would be a shame to train up a generation of heroes to win victories who would not know how, after winning them, to write down bulletins.] In Eloquence, too, the Board find a lamentable want of culture and recommend improvement. The principal text-book used in the study of French is of a very objectionable character, and must be reformed.

The Hospital is very good, but the Barracks for the accommodation of the Cadets are insufficient and very defective. They contain ninety-six rooms barely sufficient for the accommodation of one person each, yet two hundred and fifty young men are crowded into them, to the detriment of their health, progress and morals. They are badly located and clumsily constructed. The Board recommend now one more spacious commodious and slightly in the bank of the river.

The food and furniture are unexceptionable.

The Military Instruction is excellent.

The naked cost of instruction and maintenance the past year was \$127,754.30.—Each Cadet is allowed by the Government \$29 a month, amounting last year to \$81.405.30 in all. For this sum each must provide his own board, clothing, books, furniture, &c. No one is allowed to receive any aid from his family or friends, so that a perfect equality of means exists long as they are at West Point. [On the justice and expediency of this absolute support of a body of students, without requiring any obligation to render service in return, we have something to say at another time.]

A great many of the Cadets leave before completing their studies, impelled either by physical inability, dislike to the routine, or indisposition to submit to the rugged and arduous life there prescribed. They are generally the sons of the rich, or those who have been brought up in indulgence and luxury.

In conclusion, the Board express a unanimous and ardent conviction of "the great permanent interest of our whole country in this our only National Institute of Science, earnestly hoping that no narrow public councils of local jealousies will ever be suffered to divert from its original purpose, or to impede its natural progress to the utmost limit of acedemical perfection."

Notes of Exchange.—The St. Louis Republican states that one mercantile house in that city, in the course of its business, had paid last year upwards of \$16,000 on exchange. Every merchant south of the great commercial entrepot, has paid more or less—and the aggregate, if it could be ascertained, would be startling. Who pays it? as is asked with great pertinency and point, by the St. Louis paper. Does the merchant? Yes, in the first instance; but he adds it to the cost of his goods, and it finally comes out of the consumers, comprising every man who buys a pound of sugar or a yard of cloth. This is the tax levied on the people by a deranged and unequal currency—and from which they can only be relieved by some system which will give us a uniform currency, and consequently equalize exchanges. Has any plan ever yet effected this desirable result, save a National Bank? Has any other ever been suggested, likely to produce this result? We address the enquiry to the sound common sense of the people; and if they will lay aside for a moment party predilections and long-fostered prejudices, there can be no doubt as to the conclusion to which their judgments will conduct them.—Lynchburg Virginian.

Why is a dog, lame of one leg, like a boy cyphering? Because he "sets down three (legs) and carries one."

## THE CENSUS.

The Federal population of North Carolina is 665,993, and not 845,999 as stated in the Northern papers, which have based their calculations upon an erroneous reading of the Constitution. They have calculated all free white persons, and three-fifths of all other persons, except Indians not taxed. The Constitution says, "the whole number of free persons," and three-fifths of all other persons. This is an important point, inasmuch as our actual Federal population is so nearly sufficient to give us eleven members, at a ratio of 69,000 that we have strong hopes that a feeling of affection for one of the Old Thirteen, will exist to a sufficient extent to lower the ratio to 53,500, which would give us eleven members. If the round number of 69,000 should be adopted, North Carolina will lose three members, retaining but ten, and having the very large fraction of 55,003.

We are much inclined to wish that the ratio might be fixed at 70 or 80,000, so as materially to reduce the number of members; for that is the only mode by which we could look for an improvement in the manner of the House. It is now too numerous for the decent, orderly, or expeditious transaction of business. But we have no hope of the ratio being fixed higher than 60,000.

Whilst upon the subject, we again draw our reader's attention, to the very important and delicate duties which will devolve upon the next session of our State Legislature. It will not only be their duty to remodel our Congressional Districts, bringing the 13 as they now exist into 10 or 11, as the case may be; but also to lay off the districts for our State Senatorial representation, and to apportion the representation of the House of Commons. These duties will require ability, firmness and integrity, of a high order; and it behooves the people to be especially careful whom they send to the next Assembly.

It is always unpleasant to break up old associations, especially when they have been of so pleasant a nature as those which have bound together the counties of this Congressional District (especially the White). We therefore look forward to the possibility of a disruption of our ties, with anxiety and aversion, and cling to anything which affords a hope of holding together, with corresponding pleasure. On an examination of the State Census, we find that the Federal population of our district is 59,710. If, therefore, the ratio should be fixed at 59,500, we shall arrive with exceeding earnestness to the Legislature not to separate such good friends as the counties of the 7th Congressional District. We think we can answer for it, that they have no desire to be cut up between their interesting Loco neighbors, of McKay's district on the east, Saunders's on the north, or Caldwell's on the West.

The following is the federal population of each district, according to the table prepared for the last Legislature, (which, it is worthy of remark, makes the Federal population 2,241 more than the statement from the State Department)—

1st Wayne's	42,931	4th Saunders's	47,599
2d Danie's	39,621	5th Sheppard's	56,945
3d Stanley's	46,548	10th Rochester's	57,810
4th Washington's	51,236	11th Caldwell's	47,816
5th McKay's	51,530	12th Graham's	63,311
6th Abernethy's	41,489	13th Williams's	47,651
7th Derriog's	59,710		

Our readers will observe what a great disproportion there has been heretofore in the population of the several districts.—Fayetteville Observer.

## THE BRITISH CORN LAWS.

The present corn law system in England, remarks the Baltimore American, is in an arrangement curiously complicated and elaborately devised. The protection of the landed interest forms the constituent principle of the system, and so ingeniously is it framed, that good prices are always secured to the landed proprietors.

Under the general term corn, all sorts of grain are included—also peas, beans, &c. By the corn laws now in force, the average price of every kind of corn is made up weekly. Every person dealing in corn throughout the Kingdom makes his weekly returns of sales, and the prices of each sort, to the corn inspector of his particular town. These returns are also made up weekly and forwarded to London to an officer entitled Comptroller of Corn Returns. From these the weekly average is made out, published in the Gazette, and forwarded to the various collectors of customs, as the rule for charging duty on importations.

The duty on importations is computed for quarters consisting of the system, according to the sliding scale of duties, is thus stated in a brief synopsis taken from the Mobile Journal:

"The principle of the duties as imposed by the present law, is, that the home grower shall have the monopoly of the market until the prices rise so as to indicate a scarcity, when the restriction is slowly relaxed. The danger of famine only prevails on the land owners to let in cheap bread for the poor. The point selected as that at which the danger is imminent, is when the wheat rises to 73 shillings (sterling) a quarter—9s 1d., or a little more than two dollars our currency, per bushel. When wheat is at that price, it is admitted at 1s. duty per quarter, of about less than a bit (12 1/2 cts.) our currency, per barrel for flour."

"If the domestic price falls but one shilling, the duty increases 2s 6d, being 66 per cent more than the price falls; and this disparity continues to increase for the purpose of preventing importation in times of high prices, as they fall. At all prices under 62s the duty on importation is always equal to the difference between the actual price of wheat and the 7s 8d, so that while

in times threatening scarcity the lowest price at which the law will suffer imported wheat to be brought in is 7s 4d (duty included) in addition to all charges and expenses, in times of supposed plenty, the price is fixed at not less than 8s 4d. This operates as a prohibition, in general, and secures the home grower the monopoly. Mr. McCulloch estimates that it adds an average of 7s to every quarter of grain used in the United Kingdom for food, and is a tax of more than \$29,000,000 per annum, in favor of the landed aristocracy paid by all other classes."

The proposal of the Ministry is now to establish a fixed moderate duty in place of all this complicated system. The proposed rate upon wheat is 8 shillings per quarter, equal to 23 cents per bushel of 70 pounds; 5 shillings on Rye; 4s 6d on Barley; and 3s. 4d on Oats. The extent of the contemplated change, it will be seen is great.—Balt. Amer.

## APPORTIONMENT OF CONGRESS.

This subject begins to arrest the public attention. A calculation has been made, that under a ratio of 69,000 Federal population to each Congressional District, the House would consist of 294 members, an increase of 7 over the present House. A ratio of 70,000 would give 214 members. 80,000 would give 186; and 90,000, 164. Upon this calculation the following remarks are made:

We believe that if the subject is seriously reflected upon in all its bearings, by the people, the ratio square would be put up to 90,000, which would give a compact, proportionate, and in every respect convenient body of 164 members. There would be no inconvenience in dividing Congressional districts, and we think (we may possibly be wrong in our conclusions) that by reducing the number of representatives in Congress, we enhance the value and importance of the office, and afford a better prospect of securing the return of the most able men from the several States. Certainly, a large unwieldy body is not required for public purposes, and is both expensive and inconvenient. While the numbers in each of our local legislatures are properly regulated and the right of the States duly guarded, it does not strike us as necessary that Congress should be an immense body, which must be the result if the present apportionment is continued. We should like to hear the subject discussed fully and broadly, and without any reference to party.—New York Star.

The question here mooted, is certainly a grave one, and fraught with important consequences to the American people. We have not reflected closely upon the subject, and considered its effects in all its bearings. But as at present advised, we incline to dissent from the conclusions of the Star—that is, we prefer the smallest ratio and the largest representation. The chief objection to a large House, is that it may be unwieldy and disorderly. But this, by the increase, will cure itself, as in the British House of Commons. If there were 500 or 600 members, the business and the talking would necessarily fall into the hands of a few of the ablest men on both sides, and such bodes as Messrs. Charles Brown, Ingersoll, &c. would be couched down, in spite of all their defiances. But conceding that the body might be unwieldy and slow in its motions, and at times disorderly, this disadvantage may be more than counterbalanced by the benefits attending it. A numerous representation has long been regarded by the most enlightened liberals in England as conducive to the preservation of the public liberty. Five hundred men cannot be so easily seduced by the patronage of the Executive as one hundred. This is a consideration which, in the settlement of a great question, ought not to be overlooked.—Again, by a large representation, smaller fractions of the people are misrepresented, you come more nearly to the true sentiment of the whole people, and make a wholesome approximation of the Representative to the Democratic system. One individual representing a hundred thousand could not be expected to know their wishes, and be able to advance their particular interests so well, as would three or four persons representing the same constituency.

We throw out these suggestions in passing. We took pen to advert to an important fact disclosed by the above table—the direction in which the star of empire is moving. Whichever basis is adopted, the relative representation of the various sections will be the same. If by 90,000, Ohio has but 16, Virginia has only 11; and the same proportion will be observed, whatever the basis be. Whilst the South has receded, and the North been barely able to maintain its own, the Great West has gone ahead with a hundred horse power. In her hands are the future destinies of the Republic. In the next Congress she will have a greater representation than either the North or the South, singly; and by the next Census, in 1850, she will exceed them both combined.

In contemplating this early transference of power from our own to other hands, there is comfort in the reflection that it will fall into the keeping of those who are worthy of the high trust. The people of the West are a noble, hardy, and independent race. They love liberty for its own sake, and for the blessings it diffuses. They are with a sagacious, common sense people, and will exert the power with which they may be invested, to the production of salutary and practical results. Their habits of life and modes of thinking, disqualify them for appreciating the refined abstractions of the South. They look upon an abstraction as something worse than a mule. This